



PERCY BENGOUGH,
President of the Trades and
Labor Congress of Canada



A. R. MOSHER,
President of the Canadian
Congress of Labor

In a letter to T.L.C. President Bengough, C. C. L. officers suggest that a committee might be appointed to discuss matters which might be handled jointly by a central body representative of both groups.



PERSONAL STUFF

BY
E. E. R.

On Friday of last week Sam Watson, Secretary of the Durham Miners' Federation and the representative of the National Union of Miners on the British Labor Party Executive, and Sandy Nicholson, M.P., and I drove up the Coal Branch to Merceol to attend a convention of the C.C.F. for the Edson constituency. It was an interesting experience, not without some adventure. Sam's a grand chap, full of quiet wit that makes conversation interesting, and his recent experiences in Germany and other parts of Europe gave him something really worth while to talk about. The trip up the Branch was not without some thrills. At one point the road is under construction. We got stuck with the bottom of the car sitting on the mud and the wheels spinning around with no traction at all. A huge bulldozer which was working on the road came slowly up behind us and lifted the car ahead as gently as if the operator were lifting a case of eggs. From there on only the mild hazard of a mountain road, on which a film of snow had fallen and frozen to make the surface slippery, interfered with our progress. At the end of the road was hospitality unsurpassed and a steak dinner that made the English visitor's eyes pop. What a steak! and French fries "neverthling!"

Sam Watson was kept busy before the meeting greeting people from Durham, some of whom had worked in the same mine. It was a sort of gathering of the clan and they began to speak in strange language which they all insisted was English! We "foreigners" (Continued on page 8)

PEOPLE'S WEEKLY

VOL. XXVII, No. 10

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY NOVEMBER 2, 1946

\$2.00 Per Year; 3 Years \$5.00

LABOR UNITY IS PROPOSED

2 Congresses May Set Up A New Council

Mosher and Conroy Make
Suggestion in a Letter to
T. and L. Congress Head

COVERS 350,000 MEN.

OTTAWA, (CPA).—Suggesting discussion of closer association between the two big labor Congresses of Canada, the Canadian Congress of Labor and the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, A. R. Mosher, President of the C.C.L., and Pat Conroy, secretary-treasurer, have sent a letter to President Percy Bengough of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

National matters on which there is fundamental agreement could well be handled jointly, many leaders in both Congresses feel. At the recent Trades and Labor Congress convention in Windsor, a resolution calling for the establishment of a central labor council in Canada was adopted.

Together the Congresses include 350,000 workers. The Canadian Congress of Labor has been closely tied with the C.I.O. in the United States, and the Trades and Labor Congress with the American Federation of Labor, which may complicate negotiations for a closer relationship here.

The Canadian Congress of Labor letter mentioned the possibility of a meeting of two committees. The C.C.L. negotiating committee, already selected, includes President Mosher, vice-president Spivak and Secretary-Treasurer Conroy.

Labor circles are also rumoring a move on the part of the railway men, the powerful Brotherhood of transportation workers, to seek a closer alignment with the C.C.L.

C.C.F. Radio Talk Saturday at 10:15

Starting Saturday, November 9, at 10:15 p.m., from radio station CJCA, Elmer E. Roper, M.L.A., C.C.F. Provincial Leader, will commence a series of five-minute broadcasts. Tell your friends and neighbors to listen in to these five-minute talks every Saturday night following the 10 o'clock news.

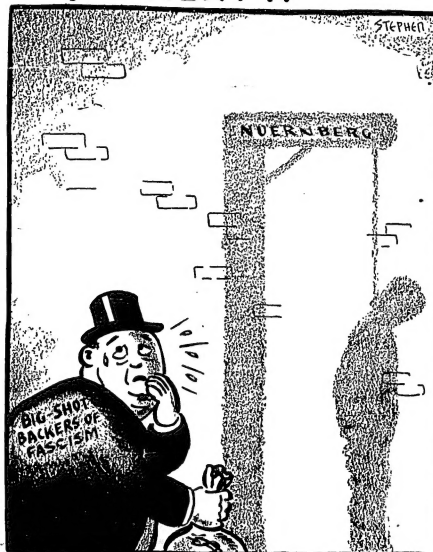
Look for No Easy Labor Victory, N.Z., November 27

Tories Are Sparing No Ex-
pense and No Effort in
the Campaign

By MAURICE KITCHING
(CPA Correspondent)

WELLINGTON, N.Z., Oct. 16.—The Labor government in N.Z. was first elected on Wednesday, 27, 1935. On Nov. 27 next, which is also a Wednesday, it will go to the polls in another general election, hoping that history will repeat itself and that it will score (Continued on page 8)

NEXT !!



Utmost Liberty Under Labor Government Says Sam Watson

Points to Nationalization and
Social Security Programs
in Britain

REVOLUTION BY BALLOT

"It is the firm intention of the British Labor government not only to have a planned socialized economy but to ensure that the people shall enjoy the utmost liberty," Sam Watson, British Labor Party executive member told a C.C.F. public meeting in Edmonton Saturday night.

A. M. Nicholson, M.P., C.C.F. national treasurer, and Elmer E. Roper, M.L.A., provincial leader, spoke briefly. Mr. Watson was introduced by John Burke, president of the Edmonton C.C.F., who was chairman of the meeting.

Mr. Watson, who had just at- (Continued on page 8)

FRENCH GOING TO POLLS THIS MONTH

OTTAWA, (CPA).—When the French nation adopted its new constitution, the work of the provisional government came to an end. November elections will decide what party or coalition of parties will govern France during the next five years.

France may elect her government along the lines of the present provisional one. Last June the MRP obtained about five and a half million votes; the communists, five million; the Socialist party almost four and a half million, leaving a total of just under four million votes for the other political groups. A slight shift in the balloting may have the effect of setting either a rightist or a leftist group in power.

Hospital Beds in Sask. Will Total 4,309 by January 1

REGINA — Additional hospital accommodation being made available this year will total 455 beds and this increase will bring the number of hospital beds in Saskatchewan to 4,309 when the provincial hospitalization plan goes into effect Jan. 1, 1947, Dr. C. G. Sheps, acting chairman of the Health Services Commission, said recently. Number of hospital beds per 1,000 population will then stand at 4.8. This figure is larger than the 4.5 beds per thousand advocated by United States health authorities as the minimum number of hospital beds, and it will nearly equal the figure of 5.0 hospital beds recommended for Saskatchewan in the Sigerist commission report, Dr. Sheps said.

A World Oil Co-op Group Is Organized

Big Oil Companies Watching
As Co-op Alliance Launches
Challenge to Combines

MEET IN ZURICH

OTTAWA, (CPA).—The creation of an International Oil Association, with a budget of \$15,000,000 and supported by organizations from 20 states, was only one of far-reaching economic measures taken by the International Co-operative Alliance at its 16th conference in Zurich, Switzerland, last month. Back in Ottawa, A. B. MacDonald, president of the Co-operative Union of Canada, commented on the almost complete black-out of news in Canadian papers regarding the co-op conference. Representatives of 24 nations and 100,000,000 co-operative members took part in the 8-day meeting.

Shell and Standard Oil of New Jersey were interested, however. Observers from both oil companies were present in the gallery when the Co-operative Alliance calmly launched its greatest challenge to international trusts and combines, and to the sparring nations who threaten world peace.

Prices Yardstick

The International Oil Association will serve as a world-wide price yardstick and will make possible trading in oil on behalf of the consumer members of the participating co-ops. International ownership of productive works was envisioned by some delegates as a logical development in the expanding program of world-wide co-operative trading.

The conference passed a resolution to put Middle East oil re- (Continued on page 8)

CDA SLATE HEADED BY MAYOR AINLAY

Headed by Mayor Harry D. Ainlay, the Civic Democratic Alliance at a meeting on Friday evening nominated six aldermanic and three school board candidates. Mrs. Edith Rogers, president of the Edmonton Women's C.C.F. Club and a member of the Edmonton C.C.F. executive, was nominated for alderman. N. P. Finmore, is another Edmonton C.C.F. executive member who will appear on the C.D.A. slate. Percy J. Gwynne, president of the Edmonton branch of the Canadian Legion; Charles Gilbert, vice-president of the Edmonton Trades and Labor Council; Dr. C. B. Willis, school teacher and Williston Haszard, garage proprietor, complete the C.D.A. aldermanic slate. Mr. Finmore and Mr. Gilbert are south side candidates. For the school board, the C.D.A. is presenting John Moon, active community league worker; Dr. J. L. Morrison, professor in the chemistry department at the University of Alberta and William W. R. Boyes, accountant.

Mrs. Julia Kiniski, who is active in C.C.F. and social welfare work, is running as an independent candidate.

Reported Visit of Stalin to Canada Is Just a Rumor

OTTAWA, (CPA).—It was learned from government sources in Ottawa this week that the rumored visit of Premier Stalin to the United States and Canada has had no confirmation at all through official channels. The rumor began with the report in a Halifax daily paper that Stalin would sail shortly on the "Aquitania."

A TALK WITH STALIN ON THE Two Roads to Socialism

By Morgan Phillips

Secretary of the British Labor Party who did a series of articles for the London Daily Herald on his impressions of the Soviet Union during the recent goodwill tour of British trade unionists. Sam Watson, who is now on a speaking tour of Canada under the auspices of the C.C.F., was also a member of the British goodwill party.

VISUALIZE a quiet-voiced, sturdily-built man of middle height, with thick, graying hair, rich, healthy complexion and dressed in a light, almost straw-colored uniform bearing a single decoration.

You have Joseph Stalin, Secretary-General of the Russian Communist Party and Prime Minister of the USSR, as we met him in the Kremlin on August 7.

We had been waiting for this moment ever since we set foot in Russia nine days before. It was our third visit to the Kremlin. The first two had been a sight-seeing tour and a visit to Shvernik, the President of the Soviet Union.

By this time our faces were familiar to the Captain of the Guard, who met us at the gates, and we were taken straight into the building and up the stairs to a quietly-furnished but extremely comfortable writing room.

We were to meet Stalin at 9 o'clock, and the hour had barely struck when the door opened and we were shown into his room. As we entered, the Russian Premier came walking towards us with his hand outstretched.

Quiet Friendly Tones

There was nothing in the least bit formal about the meeting, and his quiet, friendly tones, translated by the interpreter, invited us to sit together in a group around his conference table, the interpreter sitting at the head. We really were put at our ease almost immediately.

It was a large, paneled room, thickly carpeted and decorated in quiet, neutral shades; among the few pictures on the walls was a striking portrait of Lenin addressing an open-air meeting.

The conference table had been prepared for our arrival with paper, pencils, cigarettes and matches, and one of the first details I noticed about Stalin, who was seated in our midst, was that he had at least one thing in com-

mon with Mr. Attlee; he was a "doodler," and throughout the interview he drew patterns on his writing pad with a blue pencil. It was soon evident that he had a very keen sense of humor and was in excellent health, although his whitening hair and the deep furrows in his powerful face were living evidence of the burden he had to shoulder during the war.

Pertinent Questions

I cannot give the exact words of our talks, of course, but the outstanding topics of conversation were the advance to Socialism in our two countries and the various methods that we were adopting. Stalin asked many pertinent questions about the work of the Labor Government, and when we described to him the steps which had been and would be taken to nationalize our basic industries he replied emphatically: "Absolutely right."

Harold Laski, Alice Bacon, and Harold Clay all discussed various aspects of the Russian economy, and after a general dissertation and an exchange of cigarettes, during which Stalin accepted an English one, he began to talk to us of the hopes that he held of a lasting Anglo-Russian friendship. During this talk he made a very significant observation which I think should be more widely known. Here is the essence of what he said to us:

Two Roads

There were two roads to Socialism, he said, the Russian way and the British way—and it was clear that we both intended to reach the Socialist goal in our own fashion. The Russian road was shorter but more difficult, and had involved bloodshed—but he wanted us to remember that Marxist-Leninists did not think that theirs was the only way to Socialism. The Parliamentary method involved no bloodshed, but it was a longer process.

Whatever the differences be-

tween us might be at the moment, the great and historic fact remained that Britain and Russia, two of the greatest countries in the world, were both moving in the direction of Socialism.

In Britain, through the Parliamentary electoral method, Stalin went on, it was possible to sound the opinion of every responsible person in the country as to whether they wanted Socialism or not; but in Russia in the early days there was a very low level of culture, and the peasants, who were a great problem, did not even want to hear about Socialism. It was essential that we should understand these indigenous questions.

We were, in the nature of things, going about our business in different ways, but since we both had the same ultimate object, it would be truly amazing if there were no friendship between our two countries.

It was generally known that among the British working people there was a very great sympathy for Russia, but it was not sufficiently well known that a similar feeling existed among the Russian people for the British.

Stalin said that he had followed our Government's actions in the nationalizing of basic industries, but sought more information about our intentions in the commercial world. With commerce in the hands of the State, he said, prices could be reduced and wages raised systematically; even without full control of commerce the State could step in and sell at lower prices, forcing down the price level—all of which was of benefit to the workers.

More Difficulties in USSR

Experience in Russia has shown that by nationalizing the basic industries, plus banking and commerce, and devoting part of the profits to reducing prices and improving the standard of life and the remainder to the expansion of industry, the Soviet Government

launch a third party nominally headed by him but actually under their control. It is now fairly evident that they will attempt to develop CIO-PAC and national citizens' PAC, in both of which they are influential, into a new party which they confidently hope to control.

Confusing to Left-Wing

If this develops, it will confuse millions of leftward-moving Americans who want genuine independent political action, but who oppose communism. Quick action by genuine progressives and socialists to form a strong new party is now more urgent than ever.

In the shakedown of fact and fiction surrounding the Wallace incident it has become evident that he spoke for a very broad cross-section of U.S. progressives and socialists when he poked at the imperialism and power politics of all Big Three nations. But his

plea for Russia's right to political control of all eastern Europe is widely rejected.

Democratic elements here are unwilling to underwrite the ruthless imperialism of the Soviet Union at a time when they do not support even a relatively much more humane kind of imperialism for the western powers. They find it in the best socialist tradition to reject all forms of imperialism, from whatever nation.

They propose, instead, to turn the U.N. organization into a representative democratic assembly without the veto power, to press for a multi-lateral program of world disarmament, to seek effective international ownership and control of atomic energy, and to support democratic socialist forces in Europe as against communist or fascist puppet regimes.

Aussies Dont Need To 'Squat' Illegally

OTTAWA, (CPA).—Illegal "squating" is unnecessary in Australia.

Under amendments earlier this year to the National Security (War Service Moratorium) Regulations in Australia, ex-servicemen may apply directly to a magistrate for possession of any house not occupied.

The parent or female dependent of a member of the Forces has the benefit of the regulations for a period of six months after the member's discharge.



JOSEPH STALIN,

Prime Minister of the U.S.S.R., who in a two-hour conversation in the Kremlin told Morgan Phillips there were two roads to Socialism—the Russian way and the British way.

achieved the double benefit of a reduction in prices and a general rise in the quantity and variety of production.

On the whole, he did not think that in Britain we had anything like the difficulties that had faced Russia after the Revolution—civil war and famine—but he warned us that our "clever and experienced bourgeoisie" might prove more of a problem to us than was the case in Russia, where the old ruling class was "merely silly."

This is only a fragment of our two-and-a-quarter-hour talk, but I regard it as important, if only for Stalin's view on the two ways to Socialism. If this recognition were more widely spread among the Communist Parties in Europe it would go a long way towards ending the internecine conflicts which are holding up progress in some countries because of a desire to create a one-Party State.

At 11:15 we took our leave, feeling that our frank and friendly discussion had made the trip well worth while.

On the following night we were present at a party given in our

honor and attended by Ministers, Ambassadors, intellectuals, film stars and leading Soviet artists.

I took the first dance with the leading film star of the Soviet Union, a strikingly beautiful lady, and was told that I was a good dancer in the "strict English style." This comment did not seem to tally with the later discovery that I was a miner—this apparently was the sensation of the evening!

The leading film producer of the USSR, almost embraced me and declared that I had "coal growing in my hands"; this being a reference to the coal scars carried by every miner.

It was an amusing incident, but it was very significant that they should have been surprised to find that the Secretary of the British Labor Party was of proletarian origin. It underlines the need for a closer co-operation of our two peoples.

I trust, therefore, that our visit will be the first of many mutual exchanges. In this connection, however, I would sound a warning; there are some visitors from Britain whose rose-colored spectacles so distort their viewpoint that on reaching Russia they make speeches attacking their own comrades in the British Labor Movement. No doubt they do this because they think it is the kind of thing their Soviet friends want to hear. I do not believe it. Such people lose the respect of their hosts and the confidence of their fellow-countrymen.

Frank Exchange of Views

Anglo-Russian friendship, to be lasting, can be built only on a sound basis of frank exchange. The acting Minister for Foreign Affairs told me that criticism was welcomed, provided it was made in a friendly and constructive spirit.

It is admitted that we are taking our separate ways to Socialism, and it is therefore inevitable that we should have our differences.

After my visit to Russia I am more than ever convinced that we can both learn many lessons from these differences, and eventually make them serve as the true basis of friendship, which while holding us distinct and separate, at the same time binds us firmly and closely together.

NEW PARTY WOULD USE WALLACE NAME

CREATE CONFUSION

By CHARLES PADDOCK
(Editor, New Party News)

DETROIT.—Repercussions of Henry Wallace's foreign policy speech and his subsequent resignation from the cabinet are still being heard. The Liberal party of New York, which once considered Wallace the logical liberal candidate for president in 1948, has now repudiated him entirely and read him out of the ranks of democratic liberalism.

Meanwhile, the communists and their supporters in labor and pseudo-liberal ranks are considering the possibility of using Wallace's prestige behind which to

launch a third party nominally headed by him but actually under their control. It is now fairly evident that they will attempt to develop CIO-PAC and national citizens' PAC, in both of which they are influential, into a new party which they confidently hope to control.

Confusing to Left-Wing

If this develops, it will confuse millions of leftward-moving Americans who want genuine independent political action, but who oppose communism. Quick action by genuine progressives and socialists to form a strong new party is now more urgent than ever.

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GENERAL ELECTION IS A POSSIBILITY

By DORIS FRENCH

OTTAWA, (CPA).—The two federal by-elections of October 21 which resulted in the return of Progressive-Conservative members Miller and Timmins will add considerable tension to the session of Parliament which opens the end of January. Votes on division may be ticklish for the Liberal government, and in fact a government upset and subsequent general election are not out of the question. Divisions ran as close as 9 for the government on several occasions last spring.

The Progressive-Conservatives' main quarrel with the government will continue to be the retention of price controls. There is increasing pressure from Tory-minded businessmen to take the lid off: the example of skyrocketing U.S. imports may make this pressure keener. A report from Montreal shows stiffening resistance to rent control, the last bulwark of the consumer in an inflation era. However on this whole issue of price control the P.C.'s will get no support from the C.C.F. group, who also take the opposite position when nationally-owned transportation and radio are in question.

Spooling for Show-Down.

There is, however, some chance that the P.C.'s are apolling for a

show-down and will take advantage of any question (and there are many) on which the C.C.F. stands unalterably opposed to Liberal policies. For example they supported the C.C.F. resolution on milk subsidies last session though the government managed to get out from under that defeat.

The government will have to tread warily. It may mean that government policy this session will tend to appease the C.C.F. rather than the Conservative bloc in Parliament.

Present party standing in the House is: Liberals, 125; P.C.'s, 67; C.C.F., 28; S.C., 13; Independents and minorities, 11; vacant, 1.

U.S. Public Health Specialist for Sask.

REGINA.—Dr. Leonard S. Rosenfeld, United States public health specialist, has been appointed vice-chairman of the Health Services Planning Commission, Premier T. C. Douglas announced recently. Dr. Rosenfeld comes to Saskatchewan following nearly four years' service in guiding a reorganization of the health services of Nicaragua, small Latin American country.

As assistant to Dr. P. D. Mott, recently-appointed chairman of the commission, Dr. Rosenfeld will be particularly concerned with the introduction of the provincial hospitalization plan and with the integration of public health and medical care services within health regions.

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THE PEOPLE SPEAK

Letters to the editor may be published under a pseudonym, but in each case the name and address of the writer must be forwarded to the editor as evidence of good faith. The People's Weekly takes no responsibility for opinions expressed by correspondents and will not publish any letters exceeding 250 words in length.

SOCIAL CREDITERS "EXPLAIN"

Editor, People's Weekly,

Sir: Will you kindly give the same prominence to the article of October 19, where you featured entitled "Expose Government Writer" as you did to the original article by Clifford E. Lee. It seems to me that in a Canada torn by internal disunity, with its resultant consequences on the peace and prosperity of Canadians, your writers should give a little more time to printing the accurate facts of any case. Whatever the membership of your organization, I am sure a goodly proportion of it consists of farmers. This being so, I feel you would serve the farmers better by not disseminating distrust and hatred among them, particularly around the person of a man like H. E. Nichols who worked for them long and faithfully throughout the darkest years.

I ask you to make the following corrections:

1. The Canadian Social Creditor is not the voice of the Alberta Government. It is the official English-language organ of the Social Credit Association of Canada, speaking for Social Crediters from coast to coast. Since our inauguration, our official status has appeared under our masthead on page 8. Our job is to give direction from the people to elected representatives, not to propagandize the belief of "leaders."

2. A Doyen, editor of our farm page, has never, to the best of my knowledge, expressed the viewpoint of the Alberta Government. As editor-in-chief of the Canadian Social Creditor, I have never had any talks with the Alberta government regarding Mr. Doyen's position on writings. On the other hand, Mr. Doyen has never had any arrangements with the Alberta Government to publicize their viewpoint in our columns.

3. Unless specifically indicated otherwise, The Canadian Social Creditor reflects the viewpoint of the electors only. When the government's viewpoint is advanced, it is always made clear in the article.

4. A personal attack upon an individual does not serve to refute the arguments expressed by the individual. I feel that most farmers know this.

John Patrick Gillespie,

Editor-in-Chief,

The Canadian Social Creditor, Edmonton.

AUTHOR'S NOTE: I took the precaution of having an independent witness on the extension to the telephone. It can be confirmed (a) that I talked, (b) that the voice on the other end was Nichols, (c) that the story was accurate as to fact and that where quotations were given they were the actual words of the speaker.

The article was not a personal attack. I pointed out in it that Mr. Nichols "was not being accused of a crime. I just wanted to know if Nichols was Doyen."

He is.

—C. E. L.

DISAPPROVES STRIKE ACTION

Editor, People's Weekly,

Sir: As a C.C.F.'er I like to find my thoughts consistent with those expressed in the People's Weekly, but quite often they don't seem to click, so comes a few letters to try and find out what's the matter with me.

When the A.F.U. was started a few years ago it asked for and accepted financial support from grounds that it was a non-political organization. It soon came to be with anti-C.C.F. and pro-Social Credit propaganda. The A.F.U. used an individual's money to further Social Credit ideas and the same individual probably sent money to the C.C.F. to combat Social Credit ideas. The A.F.U. membership allowed this to con-

Editor, People's Weekly.

Sir: I was very much interested in your front page article of October 19, where you featured my name in an article which was supposed to be written by Clifford E. Lee.

Of course he could not have written it, because I have never held a telephone conversation with him and therefore he could not have a first hand knowledge of what was actually said. No doubt the individual who wrote the article, not wishing to be known as a liar, gave a garbled report to Mr. Lee, who has allowed his name to be used for what is looked upon by all decent people as a disreputable practice, i.e., using a private telephone conversation, of which there is no written record, to the detriment of another person's position.

As a matter of fact members of the C.C.F. have been trying to discredit me ever since they were convinced that, while I was secretary, they could not make the A.F.U. into a political action committee for the C.C.F. I had thought at one time that the C.C.F. were staunch supporters of the right of free expression of opinion; but I recognize that I misunderstood the attitude of official C.C.F.'ers, at least.

The advisability of using an assumed name for written articles is one of opinion; but the right of anyone to do so is fully recognized. Many good judges of the matter have stated that when controversial subjects are under discussion, it is the better way to draw out unprejudiced opinion regarding the viewpoint expressed. This is not always possible when the real name of the writer is given; because the minds of some people are so biased against certain individuals that they are mentally incapable of forming a fair opinion if an article happened to be written by someone they disliked. The writer of your article seems to be such a person because he is more concerned with who wrote a certain article than the subject matter it contained. Anyway, he does me too much honor. I am not a Government writer, neither do I express the official views of the Alberta government in any matter. Any writing that I do are my own views entirely, most of them gained through the experience of 40 years as a dirt farmer. My writing is done in my own time and at my own expense.

Yours truly,

H. E. NICHOLS,

11321 102 Street,

Edmonton.

berta, 20,000 voted to strike or not to strike. This appears to be poor organization.

A few months ago the A.F.U. appeared to be ready to amalgamate with the U.F.A. under the C.F.A. which does not condone strike action. By calling a strike when they did they were taking independent action, irresponsible action it would seem considering they comprise only one-fifth of the farmers of the province.

But apart from the shortcomings of our present A.F.U. organization, just take the principle of a farmers' non-delivery strike by itself. If for no other reason the fact that the U.F.A. and C.F.A. and practically all Co-ops have looked with disfavor on strike action should be sufficient reason for our premise to brand the strike for our province as ill-advised. I must be remembered that the president of our C.C.F. and for that matter, every other big-wig C.C.F.'er I ever talked to or read about, branded farm strikes as inefficient. After events of the past few weeks one cannot help but wonder if they are not beginning to realize that they may have been a little ill-advised or irresponsible in advising the premier as they did.

A non-political powerful farmers' union endorsing the strike principle may be a useful part of our social set-up. The A.F.U. could be such an organization in the making and as such deserves consideration, but to date it certainly has not sufficiently established itself to disregard the judgment of long standing and proven producer organizations nor to attempt to dictate to a group of farmers four times its numerical strength.

The People's Weekly all-out, reckless support of the unstable A.F.U. may win some temporary votes. However, what will have much more far-reaching results is the extent to which they have lost the confidence of those who have brought us a long way towards equality without whom no government can or will give us economic democracy.

F. R. Y.

Lacombe, Alberta.

SCORES S. C. CLAIM

Editor, People's Weekly,

Sir: Mr. Nichols in answering a letter of mine in the Open Forum in the Western Producer stated that the Alberta government had reduced its interest rate to three and one half per cent. Upon this point we are in agreement. In making the above statement Mr. Nichols quite conveniently forgot to mention the fact that the Province paid out in its refunding 28,292,000 dollars in back interest and premium adjustments. The so called adjustments were given as compensation for surrender of bonds that carried a higher rate of interest. The whole sum was slightly in excess of all the unpaid, or rather previously defaulted interest. This was apparently quite acceptable to the bondholders as there seemed to be no reluctance in their acceptance of this arrangement. This would definitely prove two points, first that Alberta refused notices by defaulting, and the bondholders got all that could have been originally expected and in some cases, where bonds were bought at depressed prices, even much more.

Alberta's average interest rates are now lower than those of other provinces, but also other provinces during the past few years have retired expiring bond issues at as low or lower rates, whereas Alberta paid the old high rates right up to the present refunding date. So why all the shouting about the great savings this government has made. In this regard, when there aren't any?

G. H. MARR,

Millet, Alberta.

Of the 100,000 farmers in Al-



By H. ZELLA SPENCER

POSSIBLY some of you noted in last week's issue that your Country Woman was enjoying a stay in the hospital in Edmonton following an operation. Probably some of you groaned and thought, "Now we are in for it!" There is supposed to be a general tendency of people to dwell on the subject of "My Operation," is there not? I do want to dwell on the subject to this length: I want to say it has been a most heart-warming experience. The kindnesses I have received from those in attendance, maids, nurses, doctors, have been such that my memory of the hospital proper is most pleasant. And as for what old friends and new have done to make my stay here what it has been, I cannot begin to tell you. I might add just this: Not the least of the expressions of sympathetic kindness has come from the C.C.F. office people here. To each and everyone I feel indebted.

If I were able today, I might return to another subject very often repeated with me—the subject of education. I want to comment on the Cameron Report on Education in British Columbia. I think it will be of interest to you to note their recommendations. I think it will make us feel that our Provincial government needs a spur. But I know you will forgive me if I do not begin until next week.

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LABOR DIRECTORY

Look Here for Information Regarding Officers, Meetings, etc. of Trade Unions and Other Labor Organizations in the Province. EDMONTON

Brewery, Flour, Cereal & Soft Drink Workers of America, No. 31—Meets 3rd Wednesday in Labor Hall, President, J. Shirlaw, 10568 92nd Street, Soft Drink Branch Secretary, 1937 40th Avenue, phone 23916; Secy-Treasurer, J. Flower, 12822 75th Street, phone 17957, Deliveries delegate, J. Lindsay, 19764 98th Street, phone 22941.
Carpenters & Joiners of America Local 356, Edmonton, 14117 101st Street, hood of—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays in the Labor Temple, President, W. Stanton, 12065 94th St., Secy., L. D. Toller, 9283 101A Avenue, Secy., A. Morrison, Labor Temple, Treasurer, J. A. Smith, 11882 55A Street, Business Agent, J. F. Gregg, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers of America No. 121 United—Meets second Friday of every month in Labor Hall, President, Anne Davidson, 10820 75th Ave. Phone 33515, Recording Secretary, P. G. Williamson, 9545 106A Avenue.
Railway Carmen No. 448, Brotherhood of Made second Friday of every month in Labor Hall, President, J. E. Asplund, 12215 111th Ave.; Secy., Lewis, 11415 112d St., Fin-Secy., Hamilton, 10860 80th Ave.
Fire Fighters, No. 308, International Association of—Meets in No. 2 Fire Hall, President, Tom Steele, 9444 101th St., Edmonton; Secretary-Treasurer, John A. Stetson, 11421 81th Street, Edmonton, phone 174741.

PEOPLE'S WEEKLY

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE ALBERTA C.C.F.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

at 10010 102nd Street, Edmonton, Alberta
Publication Board:J. E. Cook, Gordon Clark, John King, Clifford E. Lee,
P. N. R. Morrison, Mrs. Nellie Peterson,
Miss Barbara Davidson, Walter Meints

Subscriptions: \$2.00 per year; 3 years, \$5.00

"Authorized as second class mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa"

VOL. XXVII, NO. 10

November 2, 1946

FINANCIAL POST REGISTERS ALARM

IN A FRONT page editorial on which it carried the bold heading, "See Grave Warning in By-election Vote," *The Financial Post*, number one organ of Canadian Big Business and Finance, registers alarm over the significant gains made by the C.C.F. in the Parkdale and Portage by-elections. Says the *Post*:

Those who want stable government have nothing to cheer about in this week's two by-elections.

In the total vote cast, both democratic parties fell sharply behind their previous showing. In both constituencies socialist C.C.F. made gains. The C.C.F. vote in Parkdale was 56% more than in 1945 and in Portage 21% more.

In Parkdale, generally conceded a Conservative stronghold, the winning PC candidate pulled only a little over a third of the total vote and 29% less than the PC candidate in 1945. In Portage the PC winner gained over 1945 in total vote but nothing like sufficient to offset the loss in Parkdale. The Liberal candidate lost ground in both ridings, the vote dropping about 25% below 1945 in both cases.

The mouthpiece of Canadian reaction goes on from there to say that "recent years have failed to show the Canadian public at large much, if any, difference in policy between Liberals and Conservatives." It therefore calls for an amalgamation of the two to prevent the ultimate, and what it apparently thinks is the inevitable, success of the C.C.F.

Of course the *Post* is right. There is no difference between the two old parties and there never has been. They have both been the instruments of Big Business and the only reason there have been two such parties at all was to fool the people into believing that they were making a change when they switched from Grits to Tories.

But now that there is another real alternative in the C.C.F., and one which the people are increasingly favoring, Big Business believes it is time to abandon the worked-out subterfuge and join its two political tools in one to resist the growing political consciousness and action of the people of Canada.

BACK AINLAY AND SLATE

WHEN THE CIVIC Democratic Alliance, whose candidate Mayor Harry D. Ainlay is in the Edmonton civic election, advertises him as "the best Mayor Edmonton ever had," it is not being too immodest. Harry Ainlay has been a good Mayor with a good program in the carrying out of which he has shown the sustained energy and vigor which has characterized all of his political life. That he will be re-elected is almost a foregone conclusion.

But it is as important for Mayor Ainlay to have a City Council which will back him in his progressive policies as it is for him to be re-elected himself. Therefore the *People's Weekly* has no hesitation in urging the election of the C.D.A., Aldermanic and School Board candidates who are Mr. Ainlay's running mates in the election.

INTERESTING ADMISSIONS

THE LETTERS from the Editor of the Canadian Social Creditor and H. E. Nichols in this issue do nothing more than confirm the information Mr. Lee obtained in his telephone conversations reported two weeks ago—that Mr. Nichols, former secretary of the Alberta Farmers Union, and now Agricultural Research Director for the Alberta government, is writing articles in the Social Credit paper attacking the A.F.U. under the assumed name of A. Doyen.

But the Editor of the Social Creditor makes an interesting point. This paper, he says, does not speak for the government—it speaks for the electors. That is an intriguing admission, that the government's views and the electors' views may be different. We suspected that this was beginning to be so.

Both the Editor of the Social Creditor and Mr. Nichols attempt to make it appear that what the latter writes does not represent the attitude of the government. Do they seriously would permit its Director of Agricultural Research to write on farm matters in a way that did not meet with the approval of the government?

TRYING TO SLOW IT DOWN

THE REFERENCE to the C.C.F. gains in the Parkdale and Portage by-elections by *The Financial Post* quoted above is a sample of the renewed press campaign against the C.C.F. Never, for example, has such papers as the *Edmonton Journal*, the *Calgary Herald* and the *Albertan* hit oftener or harder at the C.C.F. than in the past two or three months.

There is a very good reason for this. These organs of Canadian capitalism have come to realize that the C.C.F. has been definitely established as the counterpart in Canada of the Labor parties of Britain, Australia, New Zealand and the Scandinavian countries, and that as such, it is certain to gain steadily until finally it becomes the major political movement of the people of the nation. The renewed campaign against the C.C.F. is an attempt to slow down the inevitable progress of the movement.

THE
THIRD
COLUMN

★

GOT WHAT THEY VOTED FOR

"If soldiers on the battle-field had their way they would have elected a C.C.F. government at Ottawa last June," Clarie Gillis M. P. (Cape Breton South) told a packed house in the School for the Blind Monday night. "These boys are back now—back to exactly what they had before they left. We did not attain any of the social objectives we fought for."

"Gillis said the situation was 'a solid indictment of the Canadian people.' They voted to maintain private enterprise and they can't complain. 'I am amazed to find people complaining—the people who voted as Trestail told them to—for a system which has nullified its usefulness, which has been driven out of every corner of the world.'—Maritime Commonwealth.

★

RED-FACED SOCIAL
CREDITORS

"During the past few days the faces of the editorial staff of the Social Creditor, official organ of the Social Credit League, were pink and red and purple, when the *People's Weekly*, official organ of the C.C.F. presumed to doubt the authenticity of one of the first named paper's correspondents.

"It will be hard, however, in future to consider the words of wisdom written by the editor of the 'Farmers' Forum' (in the Canadian Social Creditor) as being without prejudice or party color. Mr. Nichols has never been classed among those who take the broad view of things.

"It is quite possible, therefore, that the people of Alberta are under a debt of gratitude to the 'People's Weekly' for its solving of the mystery of who is 'A. Doyen.' Perhaps Mr. Clifford E. Lee, whose suspicions were aroused by the tone of the 'Doyen' effusion about the farmers' strike, might try his hand at finding out who stole the Duchess of Windsor's jewelry."—The Spotlight, Oct. 25, 1946.

★

AROUND THE CORNER

"NEW YORK.—Is depression right around the corner? Businessmen, economists and consultants are somberly weighing that question, noting the clouds already visible on the national horizon. Why they are asking the question is illustrated by the major items in the financial section of the New York Times, Sunday, September 29.

"Five separate stories, all front-page, add up to a gloomy total. Here are the headlines:

1. "Lightening Up of Spending Seen, Cutting Production." Public Lack of Confidence in Future Linked to Motor Industry and Stock Market."
2. "Bankers to Press Savings Campaign. Drop in Rate of Accumulation for First Quarter of Year Noted by Executives."
3. "Output Backward for Tool Industry. Pick-Up Not Expected Before Spring."
4. "Financiers Change Aviation Outlook. Plans for Expenditures and Expansion Expected to Be Reduced Drastically."
5. "New Ways Sought to Save Investors."

"If these news items—all of them important enough, remember, to be front-paged for the business reader—are indicative of the present trend, then we're in for a big contraction. Apparently consumers and producers are alike pulling in their horns. If that continues, we are headed straight for depression."—The Call, New York, October 7, 1946.

- FOOTPRINTS -
The Nature of the Kingdom

By J. P. Griffin

"Like heaven which a woman hid in three measures of meal until the whole was leaven."

MOST OF us are familiar with the action of yeast. We have watched, perhaps, how it helped the housewife knead it into the inert mass of flour, salt, and potato water, have seen it put aside for a while wrapped in blankets, sweaters, and coats beside the stove, and have found it overflowing the bread-pan in the morning.

Jesus used this living yeast as symbolic of the way in which His Kingdom comes into the lives of men. It comes silently, in secret, and by contact, and this is a social process too.

It works silently. The unanswerable argument for Christianity is a Christ-like life. Up and down this province there are men and women, leaders in their communities, loved and honored by their neighbors, upon whom the district's activities depend. Many of these are well known C.C.F.'ers. It is difficult to folk whose minds have been clouded by lying propaganda to find that such leaders to whom they give their unstinted praise are Socialists; yet they cannot escape the influence of their devoted lives and will some day recognize that folk who are the "suffering servant" are as one.

It works by contact. A Co-operative was set up in the Southern part of the Province, and one of the members was unsuccessful for some time in persuading one of his neighbors to join up. One day

they met and during their talk the member showed his friend a fifty dollar check he had just received through the Post Office as a patronage dividend on the business he had transacted with the Co-op. That was enough. His friend and neighbor is now a Co-operator too, and shares in the benefits that come to both of them in working together for a socially desirable purpose.

It works in secret. All movements testify to the power of the written and spoken word over human life. We hear or read a sentence or phrase, and life is for ever afterwards different. For in that experience we come face to face with one of the greatest forces in the universe which is the Truth. No one can honestly follow the Truth without coming to the Light, and in that light of life all may walk "till travelling days are done." In its possession we find a lever with which to move the world or a rock upon which the waves of prejudice shatter themselves in vain, or a personal quality which divides and unites. And as printed scriptures carry their ceaseless messages to human understanding, so too our printed words and spoken invitations bear their silent witness unceasingly for us.

We may well be proud that in working for the C.C.F. we take part in a leavening influence which is increasingly effective in setting up a world brotherhood whose motive shall be love, whose guide the Truth, and whose goal is an abundant life for all.

PANDIT NEHRU

By Tom Russell

THE SECOND day of September, 1946, was a red letter day for the people of India. On that day in the Viceroys House in New Delhi Pandit Jawahar Nehru took oath and became the first premier of India's interim Government.

These seems something appropriate that this should happen so soon after the accession to power of the first British Labor Government which came to power in 1945. Pandit Nehru has served time in jail because of his Socialist convictions. For Pandit has spent no less than sixteen years in jail under British Tory Governments. Son of a rich lawyer, he was educated at Harrow and Cambridge. He has been Congress president three times and is well known principally on account of his Socialist writings. He is now fifty-seven years of age. During his ninth and last term in jail, during the war, he wrote a book, "The Discovery of India" which gives some idea of what may be expected of him.

Only those who have lived in India and seen the vulgar, gorgeous display of wealth of the minority and on the other hand the almost unbelievable abject poverty, the rigid caste system, and other restrictive practices of Indian religions which are the very negation of democracy, can fully realize the immensity of the job of turning a sub-continent living in the dark ages into a modern industrial nation of 400 million people taking its place among the great nations of the earth on an equal basis.

Rejects Mud-Hut Philosophy While Pandit worships at the shrine of Gandhi, he rejects Gandhi's spinning-wheel, mud-hut village philosophy. He wants to go forward with vast industrial and agrarian programs similar to the Russian models. But, he adds, "I am too much of an individualist and believer in per-

sonal freedom to like overmuch regimentation," and goes on to explain "there is no freedom without the supremacy of the law."

The 601 Indian princes who have the power of life and death over millions of Indians, he describes as either anachronisms or artificial creations of the British Rajah. Their day is done and they will vanish. He adopts the same attitude to all the other reactionary forces, graft corruption and nepotism which he charges were introduced by British capitalism.

Against Aggression

He scornfully attacks the racial discrimination of the British Empire and having lived in India for a short time we do not wonder at that. In foreign policy, he wants the new India to put its full weight behind world government and against power blocks, but if such are formed he thinks India might develop one in Asia. In any event India will seek close friendships with other Asiatic nations. Her influence, however, he says emphatically, will always be in favor of peace and co-operation and against aggression anywhere.

"With the tremendous forces of an implacable unscrupulous capitalist system both within and with-

(Continued on Page Five)

Just A Minute!

By A. J. E. LIESEMER, M.L.A.

Liberty always hangs by only a slender thread. Because there are always people who do not believe in it. They only tolerate it, and only await an opportunity to cut that thread. Democrats must always be alert to recognize people who are not democrats, and to fight them fearlessly wherever they arise.

Don't judge by words. Judge by action. Democrats, always—On Guard!

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Pandit Nehru

(Continued from Page 4)

out, his job is as great if not greater than Lenin's was in 1917: To lead 400 million of the most priest and caste-ridden people on earth along the path of freedom and progress.

He is well-equipped. He is a great scholar and a champion of the common man.

The future he will tell, but he has the best wishes of all fair-minded men.

A NEWSPAPER CAN BE PLENTY WRONG

OTTAWA, (CPA).—Just how wrong can a newspaper be?

In a column called "Periscope" in *Newsweek* (October 21) is an "inside" tale about Ambassador Novikoff and the Russian. The Russian is said to have received, and resented, around Washington. One such incident, says *Periscope*, occurred when Ambassador Novikoff went to call on the Canadian Ambassador, A. B. Pearson. He was not properly received by a Minister-Councillor; he was admitted instead by a negro butler, and, *Periscope* declared, he bounded up the stairs in a rage to protest the discourtesy.

A little judicious checking-up reveals that, on the very best authority, Ambassador Novikoff never did call at the Canadian Embassy in Washington. There are no Minister-Councillors there to receive anybody. Neither is there a negro butler. And, finally, he couldn't possibly have bounded up the stairs because the Ambassador's offices are on the ground floor.

Nova Scotia, Manitoba and Alberta Meet in Convention

Manitoba and Nova Scotia sections of the C.C.F. are holding their annual provincial conventions this week while Alberta will hold its annual gathering in Calgary on November 21, 22 and 23. Interest in the Nova Scotia convention, at Truro which will last three days and will include an address by David Lewis, C.C.F. national secretary, reflects a feeling of optimism in the Atlantic seaboard province. Vigorous drives in five counties in addition to a highly successful speaking tour by M. J. Coldwell, M.P., have heightened the enthusiasm of the Nova Scotia membership.

The Manitoba convention will be held at Brandon and will include a banquet.

Premier T. C. Douglas has accepted an invitation to address the Alberta C.C.F. convention and William Irvine, M.P., will be the guest speaker at the convention banquet.

Farm and Labor problems, housing and price control loom large on the agenda of all three conventions.

C.C.F. News

DOUBLE MEMBERSHIP

The Lethbridge Provincial Constituency Association held their annual convention in the Trades Council Hall on Monday evening, October 7th. Encouraging reports for the year's work were given by president, John Liebe and secretary, Mrs. A. M. Peters. The membership report showed an increase of more than double that of 1945.

Mr. D. F. McIntosh, an executive member of the Calgary Trades and Labor Council, addressed the convention.

The following officers and directors were elected for the ensuing year: President, W. W. Scott; Vice-President, W. L. Neville; Secretary, Mrs. A. M. Peters; Assistant-Secretary, Mrs. H. R. Miller; Treasurer, Mrs. J. K. McGregor.

Directors: W. J. Savage, G. N. Leishman, D. L. Anderson, J. P. Liebe, H. J. Flock, J. K. McGregor, J. L. Smith.

HON. L. F. MCINTOSH, SPEAKER

The Macleod Federal Constituency Association will hold its annual convention at Claresholm on Wednesday, November 13, in the I.O.O.F. Hall, commencing at 2 p.m. All members are asked to make a special effort to attend as a really interesting program has been arranged. The Hon. L. F. McIntosh, minister of Co-operatives in the Saskatchewan Government, will be the guest speaker. At the conclusion of the convention a buffet supper will be served and an informal get-together held.

ROPER TO SPEAK

The Redwater Provincial Constituency will hold its annual convention at Waskatenau on Friday, November 8th, in the Community Hall commencing at 2 p.m. The convention will be followed by a public meeting at 8 o'clock in the evening at which Elmer E. Roper, M.L.A., C.C.F. Provincial Leader, will be the speaker. This is an important re-organization convention and all members are asked to attend and bring friends and neighbors for the evening meeting.

SUCCESSFUL CONVENTION

Edson Provincial Constituency reports a most successful convention held in Mercoal on Friday, October 25th, at which Mr. Sam Watson of England was the guest speaker. Mr. Watson received an enthusiastic welcome from his audience and undoubtedly left a most favorable impression upon his listeners. This convention and public meeting will give a further boost to the interest and support which is being shown towards the C.C.F. in Edson Constituency.

The following officers and directors were elected.
President, Martin Neilson; Vice-

President, J. Williamson; Secretary, Mrs. T. Guenette.
Directors: G. L. Gowers, Ted Cowling, M. D. Meade, H. Ennis, F. Herzog, Mrs. R. L. Smith.

SAM WATSON MEETINGS

Monday, Nov. 4—Calgary Labor Temple, 8 p.m.
Tuesday, Nov. 5—Park Hall, Medicine Hat, 8 p.m.

ORGANIZATION MEETINGS

JACK GRIFFIN

Little Bow Constituency
Monday, Nov. 4—Carmanagay.
Tuesday, Nov. 5—Barons.
Tuesday, Nov. 12—Berrywater School, Vulcan.
Wednesday, Nov. 13—Herrington.
Monday, Nov. 18—Milo.

NELLIE PETERSON

Red Deer Constituency
Monday, Nov. 4—Cumberland School.
Tuesday, Nov. 5—Great Bend School.

Wednesday, Nov. 6—Sandy Cove Hotel.
Friday, Nov. 8—Aberdeen School.
Monday, Nov. 11—Big Bend School.

Tuesday, Nov. 12—Spruceville Hall.
Wednesday, Nov. 13—Markerville Hall.

Thursday, Nov. 14—Ridgewood Hall.
Friday, Nov. 15—Valley Centre School.

These are all evening meetings at which a film will be shown.

WOMEN'S MEETING

The November meeting of the Calgary C.C.F. Women's Council will be held at the home of Mrs. John Lumsden, 617 - 2 Avenue, N.W., on Friday evening, November 8th. Our women members, and C.C.F. visitors in Calgary are most cordially invited to attend.

We shall continue our preparations for the Annual Christmas Sale of Work, to be held in the Labor Temple on Saturday afternoon, November 30th. —E.P.

PROFESSOR IS HEAD OF NEW U.S. PARTY

OPPOSE ALL IMPERIALISM

DETROIT, (CPA).—Optimism prevailed here at the October meeting of the National Educational Committee for a New Party. Donald A. Schwartz, University of Wisconsin economics professor, was named executive director, bringing the national staff to three. The recently-opened New York regional office has also hired a full-time administrative secretary.

Final approval of the Committee's provisional statement of principles was given, and it appears this month as an article in "Antioch Review." Ten thousand copies will be reprinted as a 32-page booklet, for nationwide distribution and discussion. A fortnightly newsletter also makes its first appearance this month.

General policy was formulated for the setting up of regional and local sub-committees and the organization committee was instructed to bring a detailed plan for structure and organization to the next national committee meeting in Cleveland on November 16.

New York committee members reported that a selected group of 90 trade unionists and progressives but set up an eastern regional committee, and that a nominating committee is now canvassing the possible choices for officers and executive council. Similar action was taken at a Newark meeting.

C.I.O. Observers

Observers from several large CIO unions attended the Committee meeting. It was reported that several of the nation's ranking

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labor leaders are ready to make a joint endorsement of the new party committee if the action is widespread enough to represent a substantial section of the entire U.S. labor movement.

Labor members reported that strong resolutions on independent political action will be introduced at the national conventions of both the AFL and CIO. CIO spokesmen also said they consider the political action committee as practically dead. They do not believe it will survive after the November elections.

Oppose All Imperialisms

The Wallace incident and the general confusion of U.S. progressives came in for extensive discussion. Spokesmen seemed agreed that a foreign policy which is neither pro-Soviet nor in support of reactionary regimes abroad must be enunciated. This third position, it was said, will be one of opposing all imperialism and of supporting all democratic socialist forces in Europe and Asia against both Soviet and western imperialism.

Among those attending the meeting were A. Philip Randolph, temporary chairman and president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters (AFL); Lewis Corey of Antioch College; Ben Davis, executive director of the New York Liberal Party; Emil Mazey, a UAW-CIO regional director from Detroit; Jerry Raymond of the Mechanics' Educational Society (Independent); Harry Fleischman, national secretary of the Socialist Party; Francis Heiser, Chicago labor attorney; and Robert Gemmer of the Indiana Prohibition party.

The Committee's national office is now located at 232 E. Erie St., Chicago 11, Illinois.

Citizens Forum, Tues.

Citizens' Forum will be heard again on Tuesday, November 5, at 9 p.m. with "Education for National Unity" as the topic.

NO SCARCITY OF COSTUME JEWELRY

OTTAWA, (CPA).—"Competition of the 1930's again prevails," says a Canadian trade commissioner's note from South Africa. "The seller's market is flooded." And the surplus commodity? Costume jewellery.

Canadian firms, says the report, are besieging the office of the Commercial Councillor for assistance in marketing costume jewellery. The commissioner admonishes, "Supplies are being received freely from other countries," and "reliable agents indicate that recent offers are too high in price." Seems nice to think Canada's manufacturers have pulled us out of those wartime shortages so soon. Shows how they can really turn out the vitally needed goods if we just give them their head.

World-Wide Co-op. Press Service Seen

OTTAWA, (CPA).—A co-operative newsgathering agency may soon enter the international field to rival such commercial associations as Associated Press. At Zurich on October 2, representatives of the co-operative press of many countries established a special committee to work out details of operation. The action was taken at the gathering of the International Co-operative Alliance which took place in Switzerland this month.

Unlike "Per Albin," the new Prime Minister is an intellectual. He served for some years as Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Social Affairs and shared in the work of social reform whose main author was Gustav Moller and whose name will always be associated with it. He became Minister of Education on the formation of the first majority Social-Democratic Government in 1945.

A Bit of Nonsense

The small son of the house was doing his homework, and his parents were sitting by the fire.

"What's a fiancée, dad?" asked the youngster presently.

"A woman who is engaged to be married," replied his father.

"And what is a fiasco?" asked the boy next.

"Oh, that's the fellow who's going to marry her."

An inmate in a mental institution was troubled by a cat in his tummy. The feline, he told asylum attendants, tore around inside and clawed him something fierce. One day the poor fellow got a real pain from a bad appendix. An operation was necessary, and the surgeon figured that maybe this was his chance to cure the patient of his delusion. He sent out for a cat—a black one—and when the patient came out of the ether the doctor held up the animal and said, "You're all right now. Look what we got!"

The patient took a look, grabbed his tummy and howled: "You got the wrong cat! The one that's been bothering me was a gray one!"—Irving Hoffman, King Features Syndicate.

At a local first-aid class the question of fainting came up. The instructor explained to the class that the cause of fainting was primarily a fault of circulation, and that it could be prevented by getting the head lower than the heart.

"For instance," he said, "if you feel faint and don't want to call attention to it, just lean down and tie your shoe-lace over again."

A woman in the front raised her hand and asked, "What sort of knot is used?"—Labor Digest.

"Don't you think a man has more sense after he's married?"

"Yeah, but it doesn't do him any good then."

Private Jones had volunteered for a special job, and was being interviewed by the colonel.

"Have you the firmness of character that enables a man to go on and so do his duty in the face of ingratitude, criticism and ridicule?" asked the colonel.

"Well," said Billkins, "I was a cook all through the last war."

Judge: Why did you steal that \$50,000?

Accused: I was hungry.

Mr. Speaker: "Order, some member's making a noise with his feet. The honorable member must not interrupt."

Government member interrupted by the feet: "I pray, Sir, you will not deprive the honorable member of his only means of intelligently expressing himself."

Four-year-old Bobby was much interested in the story of David and Goliath which his mother read to him. When she was through he asked, "Mamma, where is David now?"

"In heaven, I suppose."

"Will I go to heaven when I die?"

"I hope so dear."

"Mamma (the little voice was eager now), 'do you s'pose when I get there David will let me hold his slingshot a little while?"

Tommy was meandering homeward much later than his usual suppertime. A friend of the family who happened to meet him said: "Why, Tommy, aren't you afraid you will be late for supper?"

"Nope," replied Tommy, "I've got the meat."

"Bill got his nose broken in three places."

"Well, if he takes my advice he'll keep out of those places in future."

Feed and Fodder Branch Set Up in Saskatchewan

REGINA.—A new division of the agriculture department, the feed and fodder branch, has been set up to promote the provincial government's feed conservation program, Agriculture Minister I. C. Nallet has announced. J. R. Bunn, B.Sc., formerly with the agricultural representative service, is manager.

The new branch, largely administrative in nature, will act as an agent for the purchase of feed and fodder from municipalities and L.D.'s in surplus producing areas and will act as cost to municipalities in deficiency districts, said Mr. Nallet.

It will be responsible for promoting feed conservation among farmers to provide extra supplies for drought years. It will also supply municipalities with storage bins for feed and fodder, and put up hay for the government for later use.

The feed and fodder branch will contract for the purchase of hay, pay rebates on freight costs for bringing fodder into deficiency areas, plan for use of irrigable lands, "and in general, handle all details of the new program," said Mr. Nallet.

In 1931 the government set up a grain purchasing branch of the Saskatchewan relief commission, which in 1934 became the feed and fodder branch. Purpose of the branch at that time was to buy feed and fodder to assist farmers

during the drought years, but when the difficult period of the 1930's was over the branch went out of existence.

Wider Scope

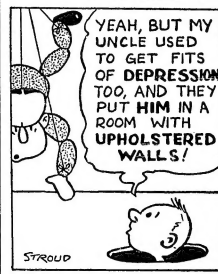
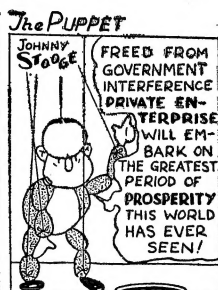
"The new branch will have a much wider scope than the old division. Establishment of the original division was a matter of immediate necessity to aid in relieving the drought situation, while formation of the new branch has been carried out primarily to plan for the future," said Mr. Nallet.

Mr. Bunn, the manager, will also be secretary of the Dominion-provincial farm labor committee. His appointment was effective October 1.

Mr. Nallet also announced that several appointments and transfers had been made within the agriculture department as a move to strengthen the administrative organization, and as a result the representative service is now practically fully organized, with 36 men in the field.

"Progress which has been made in organizing the service has allowed us to proceed rapidly with forming agriculture committees on the municipalities. We have now set up approximately 265 committees, out of a projected 363," said the minister.

Organization of district boards is also proceeding satisfactorily, with the expectation that 15 boards would be set up in November, with the remainder being formed during the winter.



—By Courtesy CPA

BIG GAINS MADE BY PACKINGHOUSE WORKERS' UNION

TORONTO, (CPA).—"The Master Agreements concluded between the United Packinghouse Workers of America and Canada's three major packing companies, (Canada Packers, Burns and Swifts), are the forerunner of a new era in labor relations in Canada," says John Lenglet, publicity director for UPWA in Canada. The new National Agreements cover every plant of each company in Canada and extend from the far East, Moncton, N.B., to the Pacific Coast, where each company has a packing plant.

More Desirable Job Now

The Union has won general wage increase of twenty-two cents per hour for the workers since 1943, as follows: 1943 five (5) cents per hour, 1945 six point nine (6.9) cents per hour (including pay for statutory holidays), 1946 ten (10) cents per hour.

While the meat packing industry was once considered the most undesirable place to work recent gains have placed the industry well near the top, as far as wages and improved conditions are concerned. Basic wages in the industry have increased from 26 to 36 cents in 1941, to 62 in 1946; male rates have increased from 40 to 50 cents in 1941, to 73½ to 79½ in 1946; besides this there are the supplementary improvements such as vacations, holiday pay, night premiums, etc.

COMMONWEALTH PARTY ORGANIZING IN UNITED STATES

DETROIT, (CPA).—"The Michigan Commonwealth Federation this month named Willard Martinson as its temporary executive director, and started work on the organization of new ward clubs and trade union committees. Stimulated by new party activity at the national level, Michigan farm, labor and other progressive forces determined to start immediately on "grass roots" organizational work for the political campaign of 1948. The drive was launched at a party honoring the National Education Committee for a New Party during its recent meeting in Detroit.

"How do you find marriage?"

"During courtship I talked and she listened. After marriage she talked and I listened. Now we both talk and the neighbors listen."

PARITY

Alberta Government "not to take sides"

By Clifford E. Lee

THE 1931 census showed that 11,000 Canadians in top income brackets received more than did 400,000 at the bottom. The statistics did not include farmers; had they done so the disparity would be even more striking. As late as 1938 the average annual wages in manufacturing was \$986, is some other industries less. In the period 1930-40 our farm population, representing 1/3 of all the people in Canada, received 1/10 of the national income.

Lack of "parity" is a characteristic of our society. A very few have attained living standards very much above par. A great mass have incomes far below par. The inevitable result is a struggle between the "under pars" and the "over pars," for there is a relationship between great wealth at the top and extremes of poverty at the bottom.

Some political parties, while they do not declare it, do in effect

serve the "over pars." Others came into being and exist only for the purpose of fighting for the "under pars." Surprisingly enough, one Alberta party declares itself neutral. According to the editor of the Canadian Social Credit (issue of October 3) "The Alberta government is in power to legislate, NOT TO TAKE SIDES."

It Explains a Lot

This statement of the government's understanding of its function explains a lot. It may be the key to the present ineffectiveness of this once crusading movement.

Neutrality in many cases is not a just position; on important questions of government, like distribution of national income, it is most certainly not fair. A big bully is beating up a small boy. The bystander who says "I will not take sides" is in effect on the side of the bully who needs only to be left alone. The government which looks at the fight for parity in Canada and says "I will not take sides" is not neutral at all. It is actually helping the big interests who need only neutrality on the part of governments.

Part of parity in agriculture involves the availability of electricity to the farmer as to the city dweller. This exposes a difference of interest between the people generally and the private power monopolies. Under a government which will not take sides we will never see rural electrification except in those very few areas where it offers rich profits.

Parity, if it means anything, involves the use of nature's resources for the benefit of all the people. Again this means conflict between the people whose resources they were and the corporations whose resources they are more and more becoming. All the oil companies want is a govern-

ment that will not take sides. They can handle the situation if left alone.

Masses vs. Corporations

Co-operatives are an instrument of the "under pars" in their fight for parity. Here again is a conflict between masses of people on the one hand and great corporations for the profit of a few on the other. The government which will not take sides approached this question too on the basis of neutrality. Co-operatives and private corporations, they reasoned, should be treated with impartiality. In the new taxation laws the co-operatives were dealt a severe blow which the co-operators are only now beginning to realize.

Great social accomplishments come only when we have governments that will take sides, or under pressure can be made to take the right side temporarily.

We got old age pensions when somebody took the side of the old people. We got more humane labor laws because somebody took the side of the workers against their bosses. The farmers of one Canadian province achieved security of tenure on their farms when the Saskatchewan government took their side against the mortgage companies.

Fortunate in Saskatchewan

"We are fortunate in having a government in Saskatchewan that has done more for labor than any other government in Canada," says a resolution of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. This is a tribute to a government that does take sides.

A government that thinks its job is not to take sides is an impotent and a conservative government. It puts itself in the position of the political independent who can seldom make a worthwhile contribution because his "independence" commits him to "neutrality" on the most important questions of the day.

The man who can refuse to take sides while the bully beats up the small boy must at heart be in sympathy with the bully. It is doubtful if a government today can fail to either help or hurt an important cause, even if its declared policy is one of not taking sides. If it is not stirred enough to enter the fight on the side of the "under pars" it is almost sure to find itself helping the other side, even if unwittingly. This is what happened in Alberta recently.

In the case of the farm strike for parity the government policy started out to be one of "not taking sides." It ended up with the influence of the premier (who possibly thought he was being neutral) being a factor working against the farmers. The government party paper which proclaimed the government should "not take sides" became actually the vehicle of anti-strike propaganda.

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had to take their word for it. Well, it put Sam in great fettle. He made his talk in miners' language to miners, and both he and they seemed to get the greatest enjoyment out of it. Mostly his talk was about the improvement of conditions in and around the mines, partly by economic action and partly by political action. Of the 393 Labor members of the British parliament, 119 are members of the trade unions and 39 of these are men from the pits. "And that's what you should be doing," Sam said, "sending your own men to represent you in parliament and in the legislature." Referring to the many important improvements in mining conditions that have come through legislation and government action, he said these were obtained only because the miners were active in politics and had their own representatives in parliament as part of the Labor Party. It was a splendid meeting with representatives from Cadmon Mountain, P. Luscar and other points on the Branch. A strong executive was set up and I look for renewed and important activity in that area.

* * *

We started back to Edson at eleven-thirty. It was snowing pretty hard and the road was slippery. A mile or so out of Merced the lights on my six-year-old car flickered and died. I had a spare fuse and put it in and started up and there were some more flickers and then blackness. We tried sundry stunts to get the lights on again without success and then two of us walked back to Merced and got Paul Guenette to go with us to the garage where we woke up the owner and borrowed a sealed-beam light from him and bought some more fuses. Then Paul tramped back to the car with us and got down under it with the light and found the short, taped it up and we put a new fuse in and the lights came on and we could get on our way again. Paul wouldn't even let us take him back to Merced. You meet some grand guys in carrying on a work like this. Well, we crawled along then over the snowy, slippery road. It was snowing pretty hard and it was difficult to see. I don't know how the rest of them felt about it, but I was never more nervous driving a car, maybe because of the important freight I was carrying. It was tough and go to get up some of the steep, slippery hills and when we came to the road under construction I gave the car the gun and tore through it as fast as the old bus would go in low gear. At one point it hesitated and almost ground to a stop, only to strike a better footing and pull out of it. What a collective sigh of relief was heaved then!

* * *

We got into Edson at three o'clock and took advantage of the fact that the station lunch counter remains open all night to get a cup of coffee before going a bit wearily to bed. We left Edson about 10:30 on Saturday morning and to complete our adventures the driver of a truck on the highway decided to turn suddenly and without any signal at a right angle across the road in front of us and we had what might have been a very serious accident. Fortunately the damage to the car was slight and to our persons nil. And the truck owner had public liability insurance! So that's the record of a bit of C.C.F. activity in Alberta that Sam Watson is not likely to forget.

(Continued from page 1)

sources under the control of the United Nations, as a safeguard for peace. The Russian delegate, among many others, approved.

Mr. MacDonald said that no one who participated in the gathering could fail to be impressed by the spirit of earnestness and determination with which the International Co-operative Alliance faced its responsibilities toward reconstruction and peace. The ICA will act as a permanent consultant to the Economic and Security Council of the U.N.O.

In his opening address to the conference, ICA's president, Lord Rushmore, said, "The international trusts and combines fear not our words, but our actions. The good resulting from international co-operative trade development in particular would be out of all proportion to the size of our undertakings."

The ICA resolved to work for collaboration with the World Federation of Trade Unions.

Look for No Easy

(Continued from page 1)

its fourth successive win.

But Labor is not anticipating an easy victory. The Tories also hope for success, and realizing as they do that every year of Labor rule makes it harder for them to stage a comeback, they are sparing no expense and no effort in the election campaign now in progress.

Two-Sided Fight

For all practical purposes the fight will be only a two-sided one on the one hand the Labor party, and on the other the National party representing the old Tory tribe of private-enterprisers—abolish rugged-individualists and the devil-takes-the hindmost, and away-with-all-co-operation gentry.

There will be a few independent candidates representing the so-called Democratic Labor party. But the independents have no show, the communists are equally unpopular. The Democratic Labor party, led by a former Labor M.P. who broke away for personal reasons, is largely a one-man outfit which got such a beating at the last general election that its chances this time are considered negligible.

In the Parliament just ended the Government held 44 of the 80 seats, the Nationalist opposition 35, and one independent who invariably supported Labor. He died a few weeks before Parliament was dissolved.

An accurate forecast of the strength of the parties in the new House of Representatives is difficult to make because of new and complicating factors.

"Country Quota" Abolished

The election will be the first in 65 years in which the votes of city people and country people will have the same value. Since 1881, there has been operating in N.Z. a voting method known as the "country quota," by which an artificial loading (first 33 1/2 per cent, later 18 per cent, and in recent years, 28 per cent) was given to the country population for electoral purposes. In effect, it meant that the number of rural electorates was greater in proportion to their population than the number of urban electorates. Nineteenth century difficulties of travel in the country and overwhelming importance of primary industry in those days were the reasons for this pro-country favor-

itism. The reasons have long since become invalid and last year Parliament abolished the anachronistic country quota.

Another thing that makes an accurate election forecast difficult is the recent change in the boundaries of constituencies, following the quinquennial census of population. Because of population changes some of the former electorates have been wiped out, new ones have been created, and every remaining constituency has new boundaries. As a result, some of the present members of Parliament on both sides are seeking re-election in districts new to them, and the rest have to make allowances for areas added to or subtracted from their old ridings.

Young People

A third "unknown" is provided by the 80,000 young people who will be voting for the first time. In a closely fought campaign their vote could be a determining factor.

Labor is relying on its record of the last 11 years to win for it the continued approval of the electorate. Labor does not deny that some things could have been done better, but it has small things. In the important things of life, the Labor party says, and a huge number of New Zealanders agree, the Dominion has never had a government as good as the present one. No other government has done so much for so many people, they claim.

If Labor should fail this time it will not be because of any great faults it has, for it has no great faults. Neither will it be because of the merits of the opposition, whose announced policy seems to be a pale imitation of Labor's, if some Tory spokesmen can be believed.

If Labor fails it will be because it has made life in N.Z. too pleasant for the people, many of whom, especially the younger ones, are inclined to take the present prosperity for granted, to forget the hardships of Tory rule, and to ignore the fact that good times don't just happen but have to be consciously planned and worked for.

Utmost Liberty

(Continued from page 1)

tended the American Federation of Labor convention in Chicago prior to commencing his Canadian speaking tour, said he found that people everywhere were concerned as to how we could prevent the next war. He suggested that the people of Britain had taken a step in the right direction which might ultimately benefit even the new world. The British people remembered that during the depression they could not have for themselves the things they produced because they hadn't been able to bring political science into line with technical knowledge. Fruit, fish, meat and other products were destroyed while the people went hungry. When the British went to the polls in 1945 they remembered some of these things and as a result of their war experiences also, Britain took a step forward and elected a labor government on July 5, 1945. "We think at home that this was a very important silent revolution," said Mr. Watson. "In fact, he observed, "It was so silent and so unobtrusive that its effect was not fully understood or realized."

Mr. Watson said he didn't want anyone to go away with the idea that the Labor government had inherited a legacy of no difficulties or problems. That was not so. He explained that during the war the country was geared to a war economy with every adult utilized to the full. It was not

easy to make a swift transition from this war economy to a peace-time economy and not expect to meet with problems, he declared.

Nationalistic Bank

Mr. Watson was the nationalization of the Bank of England was the first step toward a planned economy instituted by the Labor government. Dire warnings had been issued as to the chaos that would follow if this were done, but, said the British Laborite, "the bank was nationalized on a Monday and we woke up next morning to find it was Tuesday. The shareholders were reimbursed to the extent of 64 million pounds and the bank became the servant of the government to utilize in the interests of the people." Mr. Watson stated that Britain was a pretty old democracy and the House of Lords aware of the expressed will of the people did not offer any violent opposition to the nationalization of the bank or other legislation along this line.

In addition to the nationalization of cables and wires and civil aviation the government's next big step was the nationalization of the mining industry. Mr. Watson stated that even if labor had not been returned to power, any other government would have been forced to have reorganized the industry under public ownership. The coal industry will come under the direction of the National Coal Board on January 1, 1947, with the coal owners reimbursed to the extent of 164 million pounds.

Return in Death Duties

In nationalizing an industry reimbursement was made to the former owners in the form of non-realizable, non-negotiable government bonds. Interest on these bonds provided the former owners with a source of income. These bonds could not be transported to other countries to exploit other workers, he explained. He indicated that a large percentage of these bonds might be returned to the government in payment of death duties.

Backs Government

The National government was not nationalizing everything in Britain Mr. Watson declared. The trade unions were the dominant factor in the Labor Party and approved the approach of nationalization in a spirit of conciliation and negotiation. The trade union movement was prepared to see that the government had a fair chance to put its program into effect. Certain sections of the iron and steel industry were being brought under public ownership but the intention was to include the whole industry in the scheme. Much of that transport system was municipally owned. It was the government's intention to integrate the various forms of transport, canal, railway, road and air under public ownership.

He referred with pride to the rapid scientific advancement in Britain which was reflected in increased productivity. At the close of the war Britain's export market was gone, today it was 75 per cent of the 1939 export trade. Even if Britain's export trade should slump the social security scheme would provide incomes for the people to buy their own goods and keep the economy on an even keel.

Cradle to Grave

All who could make a contribution were required to do so and all received the benefits. The social security scheme provided benefits from the cradle to the grave, said Mr. Watson, and it included everyone from the miner to the church rector. The national health service plan when it goes into operation will provide complete medical and hospital services also. As an instance of the advance in the standard of living

for the less privileged, Mr. Watson pointed to the case of an old age pensioner and wife who previously received 20s. weekly and are now receiving 32s. The retiring age is 60 for women and 65 for men. One may continue to work until 70 if desired and the pension is increased accordingly. If a person desires to work after 70 he will receive his pension as well as his wages. Furthermore pensioners do not have to reside in institutions, he may live in any country in the Commonwealth and still receive his pension.

Farm land was not publicly owned in Britain said Mr. Watson. The government provided a four-year guaranteed price to farmers for their products, with the Agriculture Committee, on which farmers were represented, advising regarding rotation of crops, etc. The subsidies enabled the farmers to enjoy greatly increased returns for their products and it made it possible for school children for instance to buy a gill of milk for a half penny.

Foreign Policy

Turning to the foreign policy of Britain, Mr. Watson said that there had been very little trouble in Palestine until Hitler started the anti-semitic movement and other countries refused to take in Jewish refugees. Although Britain had large Canadian and American armies stationed in the old land and its homes had been bombed and industries disrupted, it had brought in from Europe 332,000 refugees, 70,000 of whom were Jews. If Canada and America and other countries had done the same, he said he didn't think there would be any Jewish problem today. Britain had got into difficulties in Palestine, he admitted. "The responsibility is ours and we can't renege." When violence broke out in Palestine and some British soldiers were killed there were some voices in Britain who attempted to stir up anti-semitic prejudice, but, he said, they did not succeed and there was a great deal of sympathy for the Jewish people.

World-Wide Problem

Mr. Watson contended that it was not now a question of admitting a 100,000 Jewish refugees to Palestine. The problem must be thought of in terms of the displaced persons in Europe. It was a problem that couldn't be handled by any one nation, it was world-wide. Withdrawing the mandate and handing it over to the United Nations wouldn't provide the solution either. He maintained it could only be solved on human Christian basis. The British people were unhappy about the use of armed force in Palestine, but assured the audience Ernest Bevin was making a real attempt to provide a solution.

British troops were in Greece, he said, because they were asked to go there by the Greek government. Britain wanted to take its troops out of Greece and out of every other country where they were stationed at the earliest possible moment. He would like to see every nation withdraw its troops and settle difficulties at the United Nations meeting in New York.

While British Labor was anti-Communist, he explained, it was definitely not anti-Russian. He told of Ernest Bevin's efforts to negotiate a trade treaty and maintain friendly relations. He cited the granting of freedom to India as "the biggest single mistake" that has been made in British political history." He predicted that self-government for India would not however prove the magic wand that would bring order and prosperity.

For Democratic Socialism

Mr. Watson stated that where there had been free democratic elections in Europe the tendency was toward democratic socialism on the basis of planned economy and safeguarding of the liberty of the people.

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